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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. The Center of Energy Studies (Osrodek Szkoleniowy Energetyki) was located at 22 and 24 Chopin Street, in Nysa (Neisse-P51/H75) in the voivodship of Katowice (Stalinogrod). Administratively the center was subordinate to the Ministry of Technical Education. When the school was first established, in 1946, there were two separate schools under the same direction: a High School for Energy Studies (Gimnazjum) with a three year course, and a "Lyceum" for Energy Studies with a two year course. In 1952, the center was reorganized and now operates as a Technical School for Energy Studies with a four year course.

2. The administrative personnel and the faculty were as follows:

   a. Director Engineer Nowakowski.

   b. Engineer Plewko,

   c. Engineer Debinski 25X1

   d. Professor Mrugacz, instructor in Polish language and geography.

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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e. Professor Pasamonik, instructor in history; also conducted physical education; 25X1

f. Professor Nakielski, instructor in mathematics and physical science 25X1

g. Professor Pajak, instructor in electro-technics; 25X1

h. Professor Czyz, He was in charge of the electrical laboratory; 25X1

i. Professor Kozlowska, instructor in basic electro-technics and mathematics; 25X1

j. Professor Wolski, instructor in physical science and steam boilers; 25X1

k. Professor Zieba, instructor in chemistry; 25X1

l. Professor Dabrowski, instructor in technology and strength of metals; 25X1

m. Captain Kesicki, He was in charge of the Service for Poland (SP) and the manager of the Students' Home. 25X1

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n. Technician-Instructor Goj, instructor in the school's workshop;

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3. It is difficult to describe the school's layout in terms of area, since the buildings are not in one group; however, the following buildings comprise the school's plant.

a. The classroom building proper, located at 22 and 24 Chopin Street, Nysa, and made up of two former apartment houses joined into one building; a brick structure four stories high; 120 x 40 meters in size.

b. The Students' Home, a housing project for the student body, about 2 km. away from the school at 8, 9, 10, and 11 Moniuszko Street. It is a number of apartment houses taken over for the Students' Home; all brick structures, four stories high, 300 meters long, and 40 meters wide.

c. The school's workshops, near the Student's Home, a one story, brick building 100 x 30 meters in size.

4. Educationally, both schools of the center were divided into two departments: electrical and mechanical. The three years course in the mechanical department of the High School trained the students to become auto mechanics, machine mechanics, and workshop mechanics. The two years course in the mechanical department of the Lyceum trained students to become mechanical engineers (technikow mechanikow). The following fields of specialization were taught in the mechanical departments:

a. Automobile engines, their performance and overhauling.

b. Steam engines, their construction and repair.

c. Steam boilers of high and low pressure.

d. Practical use of machine tools, shapers, etc.

e. Course in locksmith's and blacksmith's trades.

5. The three years course in the electrical department of the High School trained the students to become electricians. The two years course in the electrical department of the Lyceum trained them to become electrical engineers (technikow energetykow). The following fields of specialization were taught in the electrical departments:

a. Principles of electricity.

b. Electric engines, their performance and repair.

c. Generators, their construction and repair.

d. Overhead electric networks, lines of high and low tension.

e. Construction of electric power distributors.

f. Construction of transformer stations.

g. Telecommunication equipment.

h. Electric wiring of apartments and houses.

i. Electric appliances, construction and performance.

In addition, students were instructed in general education and in the theory of their respective fields. Eight or nine hours daily were spent in the class rooms including two eight-hour sessions per week in the school's workshop on practical work.

6. There were no basic differences in the educational program at the High School and the Lyceum. The same subjects were taught, but in the Lyceum theory was emphasized. Furthermore, students in the Lyceum had better backgrounds in general education. Only graduates of high schools could enter the Lyceum, while seven grades of any public school were sufficient to enter the High School section.

7. The school was equipped with the following educational aids:

a. The electrical laboratory was equipped with a sufficient number of electric apparati, various types of electric motors and cross sections of generators.

b. The mechanical workshop was equipped with the following:

(1) Six machine tools.
(2) Four shapers.

(3) Eight electric drilling machines.
(4) One mechanical forge.
(5) Two complete locksmith benches.
(6) One welding machine.
(7) A variety of small hand tools.

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9. Tuition and board at the school were free but students had to furnish their own clothing. After graduation the students were obliged to work for a period of three years in the factory to which they were assigned, at wages fixed for their particular category. In the event of their leaving the assigned place of work without permission, the graduate had to pay tuition and board expenses to the school. After the reorganization of the center these regulations remained in force, with the one exception that females are now admitted to the Technical School for Energy Studies.